

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 919 151 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
02.06.1999 Bulletin 1999/22

(51) Int. Cl.⁶: **A43D 25/20, C09J 7/02**

(21) Application number: **97120413.6**

(22) Date of filing: **21.11.1997**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC
NL PT SE**
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(71) Applicant:
**C.G.S. di Coluccia Michele & C. s.a.s.
56100 Pisa (IT)**

(72) Inventor: **Salvadorini, Silverio
56021 Cascina (Pisa) (IT)**

(74) Representative:
**Bardini, Marco Luigi et al
c/o Società Italiana Brevetti S.p.A.
Corso del Tintori, 25
50122 Firenze (IT)**

(54) **Method for gluing shoes by using a thermoplastic adhesive film**

(57) A method for gluing shoe components, such as a sole and upper, which foresees the placing between the components of a thermoplastic film, acting as adhesive after being melted, which is capable of requiring for its fusion heating conditions that do not cause deterioration of the materials which compose the components, heating under pressure of the formed workpiece, and a following rapid cooling. The heat is supplied by an induction heater and the film is made up of a thermoplastic material added with a metallic material in powder, fibre or mesh, such as stainless-steel fibre. The gluing operation is simpler, quicker and more efficient and the use of dangerous, noxious and polluting solvents is avoided.

EP 0 919 151 A1

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a method for gluing shoe components within the production process of shoes, as well as to a film made of thermoplastic material which may be used for gluing shoe components according to the above method.

[0002] As is well-known, consecutive phases of reciprocal joining of the various components, by means of sewing and/or gluing operations, are foreseen during the production process of shoes. The gluing phase, which is carried out by hand, is particularly critical and problematic for reasons regarding production efficiency and also danger towards operators and towards the environment. In fact, during the gluing phase, liquid adhesives or adhesives dissolved in suitable solvents are widely used. This leads to the continuous introduction into the working environment of toxic and inflammable vapours, that must be continuously removed and abated, and also the stocking of extremely dangerous materials. Furthermore the gluing modalities which are performed (including spreading the adhesive, waiting for the solvent to evaporate, the actual joining of the components, cleaning the product in order to remove traces of the adhesive) make the automation of this phase of the production process of shoes very difficult to implement and this negatively affects production costs.

[0003] The object of the present invention is to provide a method for gluing shoe components which does not involve the use of liquid adhesives or adhesive solutions, thus eliminating problems connected to the presence of toxic or inflammable vapours in the working environment and to the stocking of these adhesive products.

[0004] Another aim of the present invention is to supply a gluing method of the above mentioned type which is less toilsome and simpler compared to traditional techniques and which is therefore more suitable for being automated.

[0005] A further aim of the present invention is to supply a thermoplastic film, suitable for being used in the method of the invention, as an element of permanent joining which is placed between two components of a shoe in the place of a layer of adhesive, currently spread between the components.

[0006] In its most general embodiment, the gluing method of shoe components according to the present invention foresees the placing of a film, made of thermoplastic material, between the components to be glued which acts as an adhesive after it has been melted, the film being suitable to melting under heating conditions that do not cause degradation of the materials of which the components are made; the method further foresees that the assembly made up of the components to be joined and thermoplastic film placed between them, be heated under pressure until the film melts, finally leading to a rapid cooling under pressure.

[0007] The thermoplastic film may be obtained from traditional thermoplastic polymeric materials such as polyethylene, polypropylene, polyethylene terephthalate, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl butyral, polyurethane, polyester and their copolymers and mixtures. Thermoplastic polymeric materials of the above mentioned type, suitable for being used in the present invention, must be added to substances capable of lowering, if necessary, the melting temperature of the thermoplastic film, or at least of making the melting possible, below a temperature level above which the materials which form the components to be joined would begin to deteriorate.

[0008] In the case of leather, which is the material that is more commonly used in shoe production, the temperature level generally depends on the treatments that the leather undergo. In the case of more delicate leathers or synthetic materials the temperature level is approximately 60°C.

[0009] The type of heating used may be of any kind amongst those known as long as this produces the melting of the thermoplastic film without making the material that forms the components to be joined exceed the temperature level above which deterioration begins.

[0010] In a particularly preferred embodiment of the invention, in order to reach the melting of the thermoplastic film placed between the two shoe components to be joined, an induction heating system is used with thermoplastic films that are suitable to be heated by means of high frequency energy, preferably between 400 and 1000 kHz, after introducing metallic material in the polymeric matrix, preferably in the form of powder, fibre or mesh; the heating is carried out, through joule effect, due to the eddy currents which are induced into the particles of metallic material. Metallic materials which may be profitably used for the aims of the present invention are ferrite powder and fibre, steel powder and fibre, nickel powder, stainless-steel mesh, brass mesh, aluminium mesh, copper, iron filings. Obviously, conductive metals with high losses at the frequencies used are to be considered as preferred. If metal mesh is used, it is preferable for it to be electrowelded or in the form of a perforated plate. In particular, iron filings may be constituted of waste metal material from marble, stone and granite sawing processes of the stone industry.

[0011] Amongst the various thermoplastic films that are used, those in polyurethane are to be considered particularly favourable with reference to the aims of the present invention.

[0012] In order to improve the compatibility between the thermoplastic film and the materials of the components to be glued, it may be convenient to treat the surfaces, destined to come into contact with the film, with a polyurethane or neoprene primer. A polyurethane or neoprene primer increases the cohesion between the thermoplastic film and the surfaces to be united, thus permitting a greater gluing efficiency due to the increase of the volume to be glued - thanks to a deeper penetration in a perpendicular direction to the contact

surfaces.

[0013] According to a practical embodiment of the method of the invention and with reference to the joining of sole and upper which is typical of the production process of shoes, a suitably shaped film, in thermoplastic material and prepared for being heated, as stated above, is placed between the sole and the upper. The assembled workpiece is placed in a substantially conventional induction heater and a moderate pressure is applied on it. Owing to the electromagnetic field produced by the coil system of the induction heater, the thermoplastic film is heated and after a short while reaches its melting temperature, whereas the components to be joined are not overheated in anyway. When the electromagnetic field ceases, while the workpiece is still under pressure, a rapid cooling occurs which determines the definitive gluing of the upper to the sole.

[0014] In a practical, non limiting example, a thermoplastic film was used, in polyurethane and containing approximately 30% in weight of steel fibre, which was cut in order to give it a form suitable to be placed on the side of the sole to be joined to the upper. The film was brought to fusion in the induction heater in 5 seconds by maintaining on it a pressure of approximately 25 kg/cm², a rapid cooling of the workpiece was then caused by interrupting the magnetic field. Tests carried out on the cooled semi-manufactured product showed a greater gluing uniformity compared to the traditional method and an excellent hold of the gluing itself.

[0015] The steel powder that was used has a granulometry between 0,1 and 0,8 mm (evaluated with the methods "STAV 2003" and "JEL 200"); the fibres of the steel fibre have an average length between 1,5 and 2 mm, with an average section between 0,4 and 0,8 microns.

[0016] In the case of the above-stated practical example, the polyurethane material that was used was DESMOCOLL® of the BAYER firm. Any other product with equivalent technological properties may be used as an alternative, as will be obvious to a technician of this field. Furthermore, in the quoted example an induction heater of the AETRON firm was used, but it is clear that any other type of equivalent heater may be used alternatively.

[0017] It is clear that, although up till now reference has been made to the joining of an upper and a sole, this method may be identically applied to the joining of other shoe components such as, for example, welts, patched pieces, counters, etc. Clearly, in each of these different applications, the thermoplastic film must be correspondingly shaped by punching.

[0018] The operative frequency of the induction heater in the quoted example was approximately 850 kHz, however, as will be clear to a technician of the field, it may be varied according to the granulometry and the density of metallic material incorporated in the polymeric matrix.

[0019] The adhesive thermoplastic film according to

the invention, in its most general formulation, may contain from 15% to 45% in weight of metallic material, preferably in the form of fibres or powders, and may be advantageously added with resins suitable for increasing adhesiveness, such as, epoxy resins, terpenic resins, low-melting terpenphenolic resins; in this way the operations that precede the actual gluing and which regard the positioning of the parts to be glued are facilitated. These adhesive resins may be contained in a measure that varies between 10% and 40% in weight.

[0020] The adhesive thermoplastic film accordingly to the present invention will be available in sheets with a thickness that vary between 0,2 and 0,5 mm, suitable for being cut or punched, also in an automatized way, in order to make elements with a form suitable to be placed between the shoe components to be joined.

[0021] If considered appropriate, the thermoplastic film may be added with substances able to, or at least treated in order to, improve one or more of its properties: thermal isolation, waterproofing, transpiration, mechanical resistance, resistance to wear, resistance to low temperatures.

[0022] The economical advantages deriving from the application of the method according to the present invention are related firstly to the reduction of working time and to the obtainment of more efficient glueing, to the benefit of productivity and production quality. The estimated saving on the global production cost is approximately 10% and is determined by the following factors:

- Simplification of gluing operations;
- Greater gluing performance;
- Reduction of time needed for gluing;
- Elimination of cleaning phase following the use of conventional adhesives;
- Possibility of automation of gluing operations;
- Possibility of recycling waste of thermoplastic film.

[0023] Secondly, the application of the method according to the present invention permits to reach important advantages also from a point of view of safety in the working environment and of environmental pollution, owing to the fact that it does not involve the use of inflammable solvents nor the release of noxious solvents for the operators; this causes a minor production of waste material, because the cutting or punching waste of the thermoplastic film is recyclable, and also because containers for adhesives are not used, which have to be disposed of as toxic waste after being used.

[0024] Variations and/or modifications may be brought to the method for gluing of shoe components as described above, without departing from the scope of the invention itself as stated in the appended claims.

Claims

1. A method for gluing shoe components character-

ized by the fact that it comprises the following steps:

- placing a film of thermoplastic material between the components to be joined acting as an adhesive after being melted; said film requiring for being melted, heating conditions such that do not cause the degradation of the materials of which the components;
 - applying of a pressure on the workpiece formed by said components and said film;
 - simultaneously heating of said workpiece until the film is brought to fusion;
 - quick cooling under pressure.
2. The method according to claim 1, in which said film of a thermoplastic material comprises a metallic material and is brought to fusion by means of induction heating.
 3. The method according to claim 2, in which the thermoplastic material is selected from polyethylene, polypropylene, polyethylene terephthalate, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl butyral, polyurethane, polyester and their copolymers and mixtures.
 4. The method according to claim 3, in which the thermoplastic material is polyurethane.
 5. The method according to claim 2, in which the metallic material is selected from ferrite, iron, steel, nickel, aluminium, copper, brass, in powder, fibre or mesh.
 6. The method according to the preceding claims, in which the surface of the components is treated with polyurethane or neoprene primer before applying the thermoplastic film.
 7. The method according to the preceding claims, in which the heating is obtained in an induction heater and the frequency necessary to obtain melting of the film is between 400 and 1000 kKz.
 8. An adhesive film for gluing shoe components suitable for being placed between the components and brought to fusion under pressure by means of induction heating, characterized by the fact that it comprises a thermoplastic material added with a metallic material.
 9. The film according to claim 8, in which the thermoplastic material is selected from polyethylene, polypropylene, polyethylene terephthalate, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl butyral, polyurethane, polyester and their copolymers and mixtures.
 10. The film according to claim 9, in which the thermoplastic material is polyurethane.
 11. The film according to claim 8, in which the metallic material is selected from ferrite, iron, steel, nickel, aluminium, copper, brass, in powder, fibre or mesh.
 12. The film according to claim 8, in which the percentage in weight of the said metallic material is between 15% and 45% of the total amount.
 13. The film according to claim 8, further comprising a gluing resin such as an epoxy, terpenic or low-melting terphenphenolic resin, in a percentage between 10% and 40% of the total weight.



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 97 12 0413

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
X	DE 24 42 083 A (VOGELS H) * the whole document *	1, 3, 4, 6	A43D25/20 C09J7/02
Y	---	2, 5, 7	
X	EP 0 237 657 A (NAKANO TSUGO) * page 2, column 2, line 46 - page 3, column 3, line 16 * * page 4, column 5, line 40 - line 56; claims; figures *	8-12	
Y	---	2, 5, 7	
X	EP 0 381 897 A (BOSTIK LTD ; SORAM VERWALTUNGSGESELLSCHAFT (DE); BOSTIK FRANCE (FR)) * abstract * * page 3, line 31 - line 32; claims *	1, 3, 4	
X	US 3 951 919 A (PINFOLD RAYMOND N F ET AL) * abstract; claims *	1, 3, 4	
A	US 4 772 650 A (OU-YANG DAVID T) -----		TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6) A43D C09J
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 27 February 1998	Examiner Soederberg, J
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

EPO FORM 1503 03/82 (Pct/031)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 97 12 0413

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on the European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

27-02-1998

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
DE 2442083 A	11-03-76	AT 355454 B	10-03-80
EP 0237657 A	23-09-87	JP 1630584 C	26-12-91
		JP 61068011 A	08-04-86
		JP 63033848 B	07-07-88
EP 0381897 A	16-08-90	AU 4905990 A	09-08-90
		JP 2252785 A	11-10-90
US 3951919 A	20-04-76	GB 1477633 A	22-06-77
		AU 7252774 A	26-02-76
		DE 2439463 A	06-03-75
		FR 2241602 A	21-03-75
		JP 1180476 C	09-12-83
		JP 50050443 A	06-05-75
		JP 58011910 B	05-03-83
US 4772650 A	20-09-88	US 4684554 A	04-08-87

EPO FORM P0459

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office. No. 12/82